

# Tidally Correcting Fisheries Data

Tidal aliasing and other bad things that can happen when data are collected irrespective of the tides



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The Delta is incredibly dynamic

Pelagic organisms are almost always in motion

What does this imply for fisheries data analysis?

# Outline

## Background:

Tides, tidal currents and tidal excursions

Pelagic organisms are always in motion  
and can travel long distances

Regions within the Delta  
may not be distinct habitats

## Outline con't

### Correcting for the tides

- (a) Using tidal currents to infer spatial structure
- (b) Correlating fisheries data  
with tidal current phase

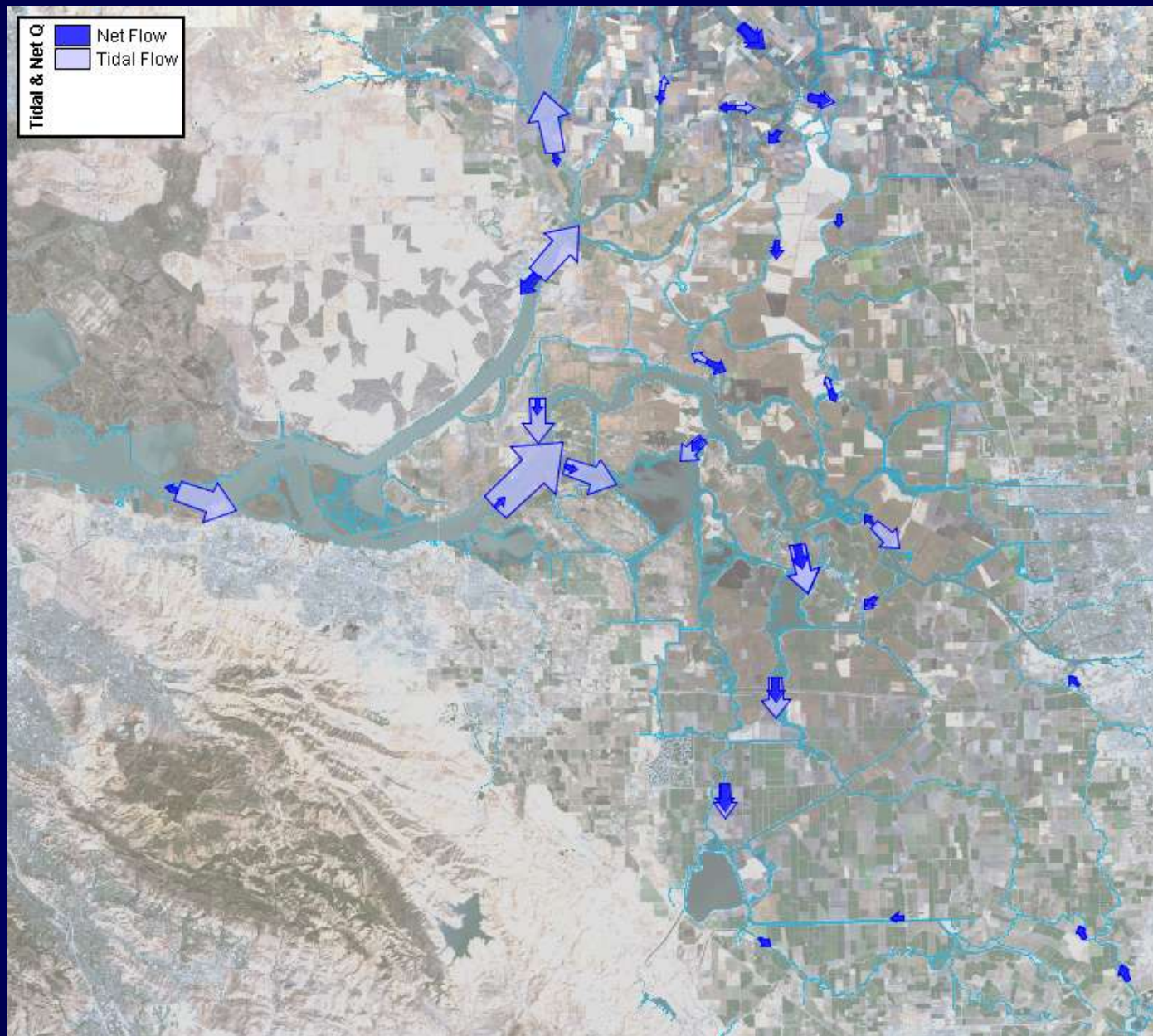
# Outline con't

The problem: Tidal aliasing

Possible solution: Change monitoring programs so that samples are taken adjacent to fixed stations at a particular phase of the tide



# Tidal vs Net Flows



Courtesy of RMA



# Radio Tagged Salmon Movements



Jan. 18, 2000 at 03:00 PM PST

Courtesy of Vogel



# Radio Tagged Salmon Movements

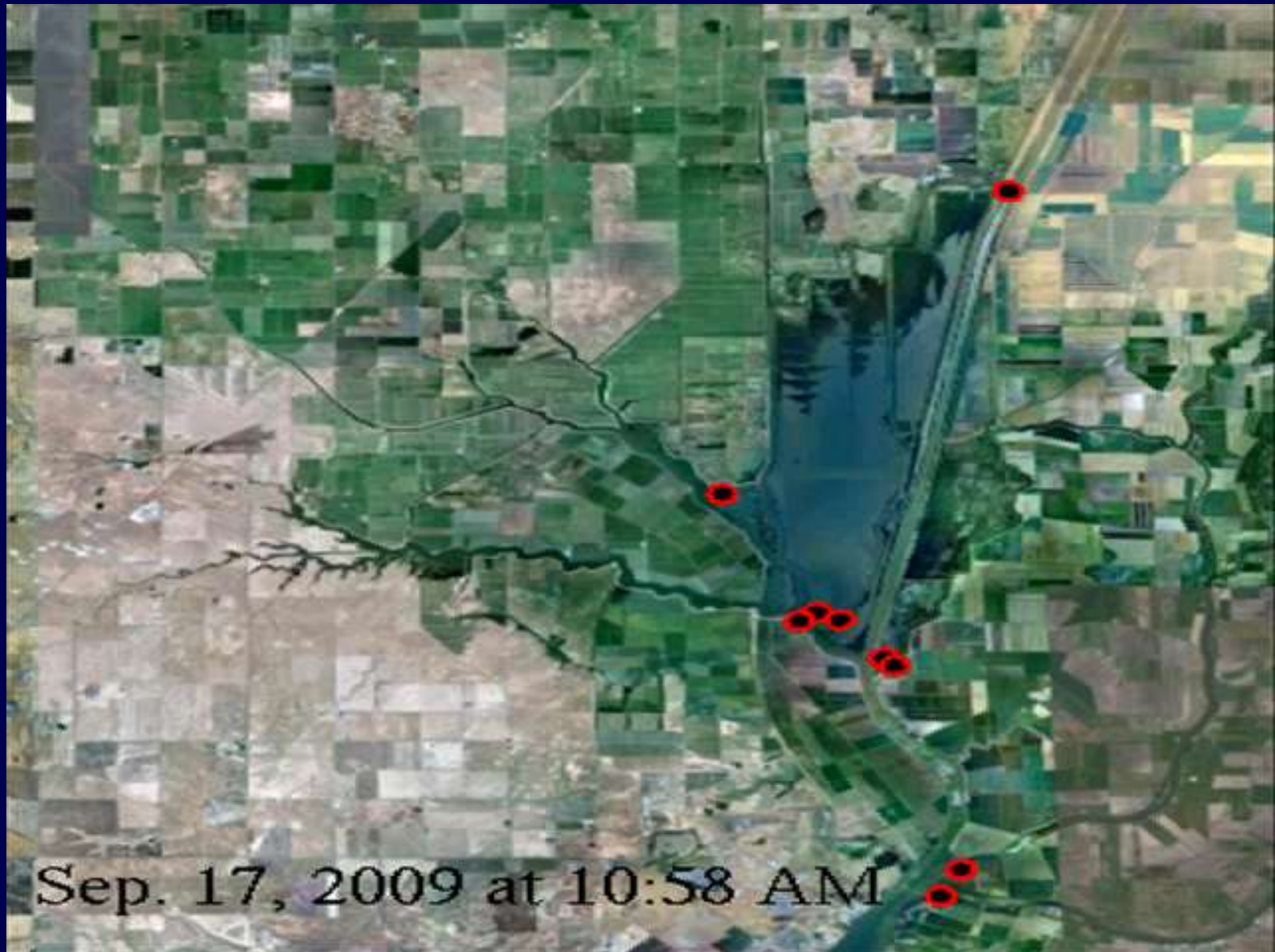


Jan. 25, 2000 at 01:00 PM PST

Courtesy of Vogel



# Unique Habitats?

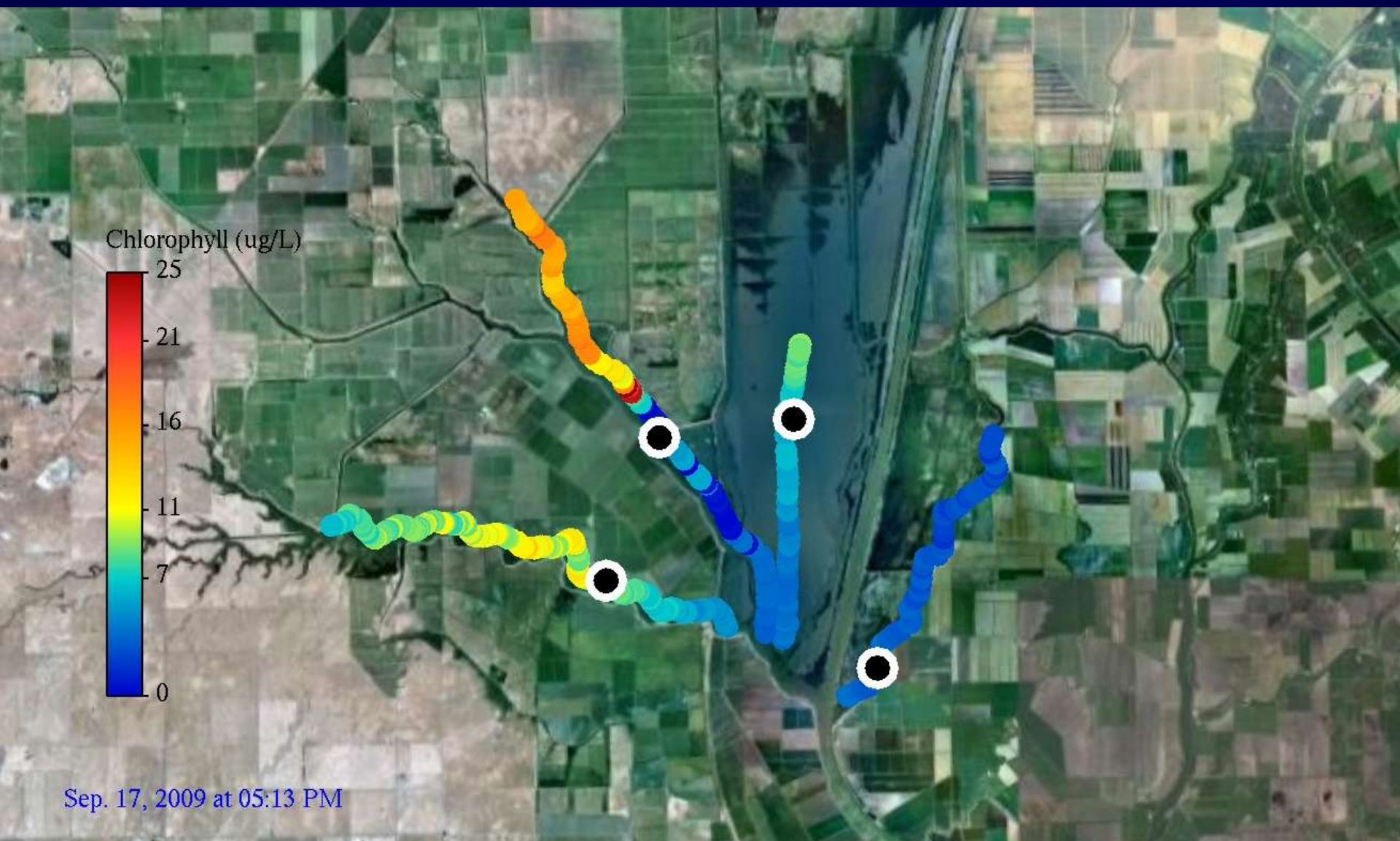


# Liberty Island Flood/Ebb Excursions





# Liberty Island Chl-a Distributions

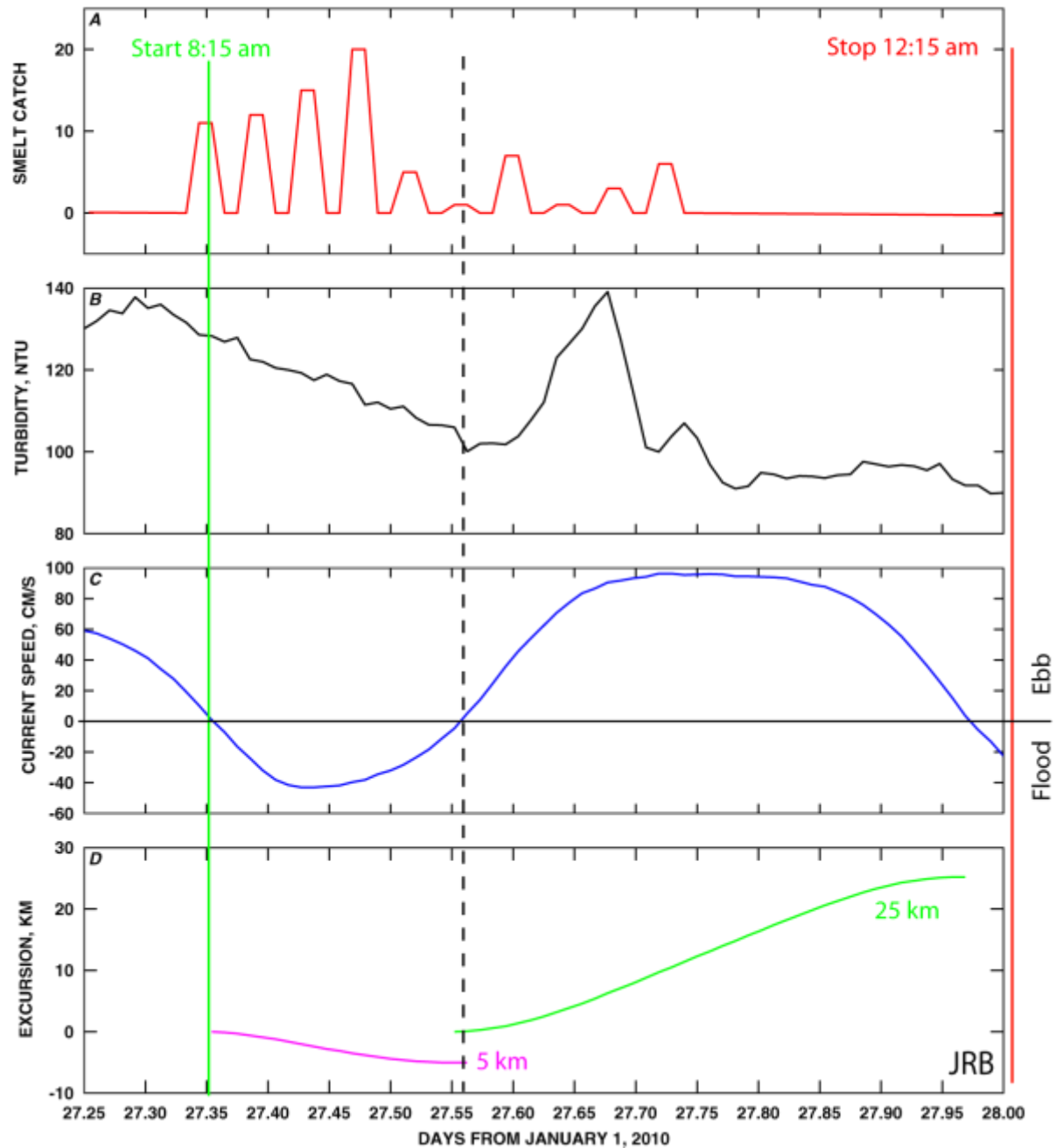




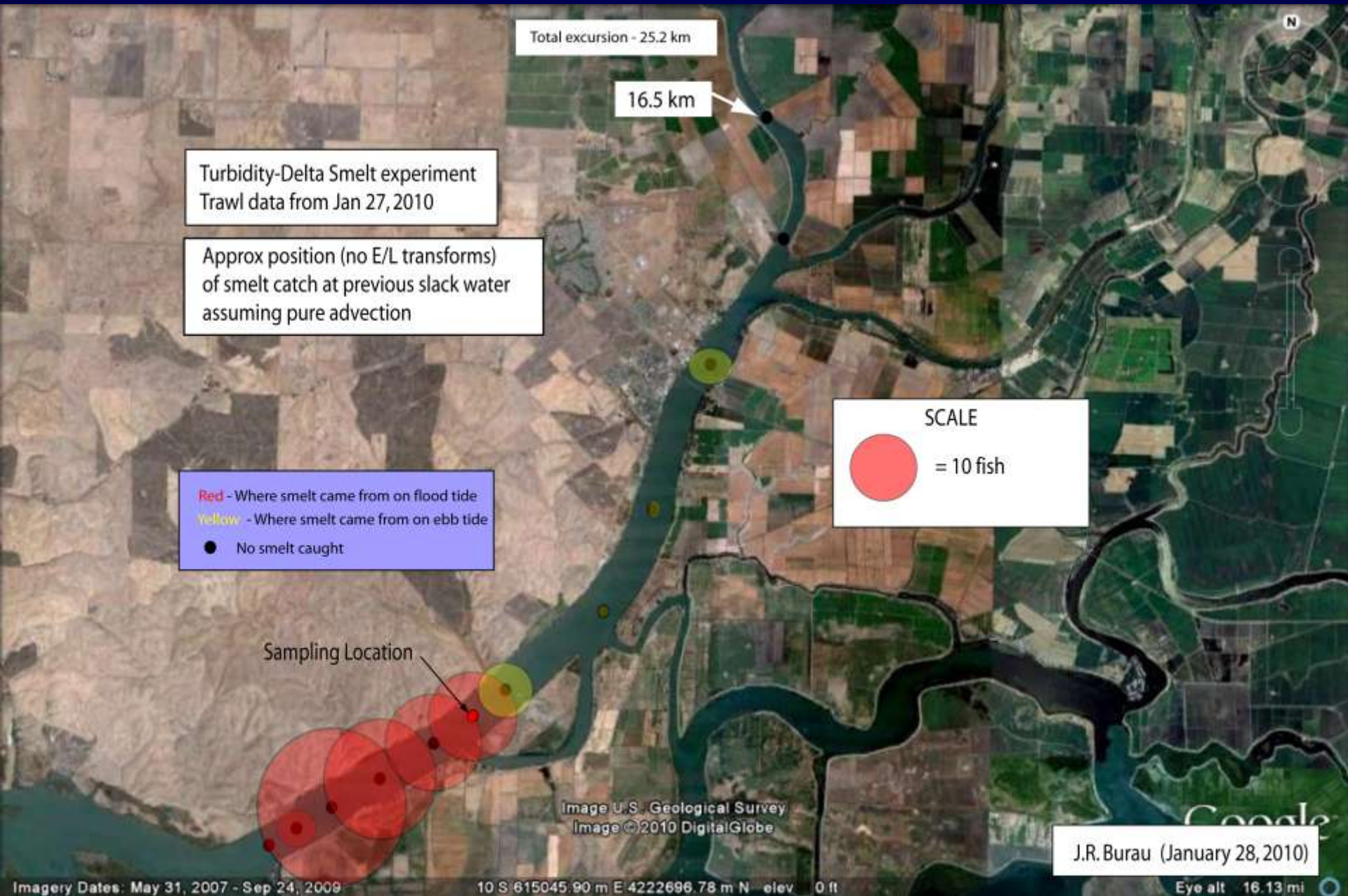
Inferring Spatial Structure  
from time series data  
by using the tidal currents

Fisheries data example  
January Pilot

1/27/2010  
Turbidity-Delta Smelt Experiment  
Sacramento River near Decker Island



# January 27, 2010

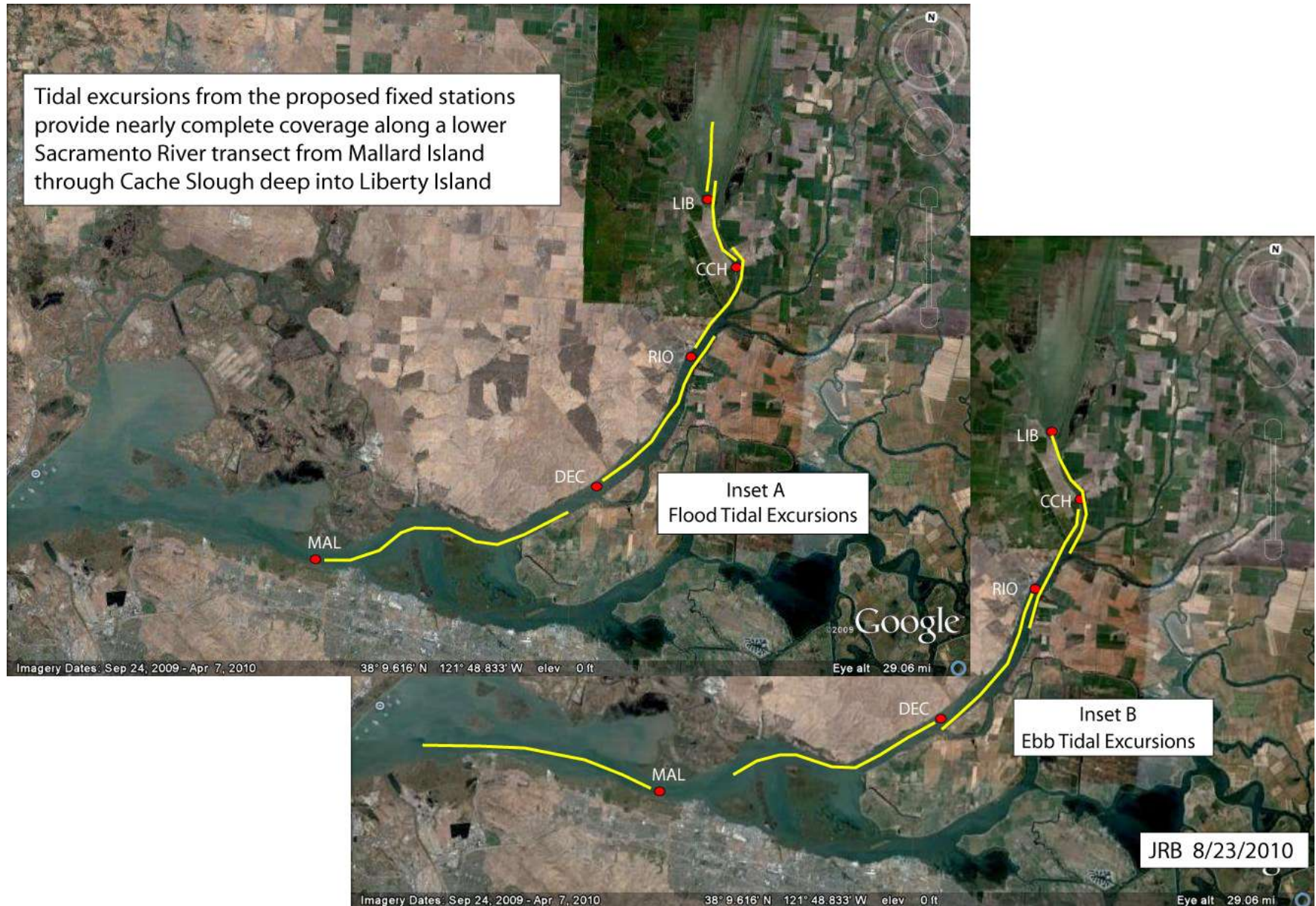


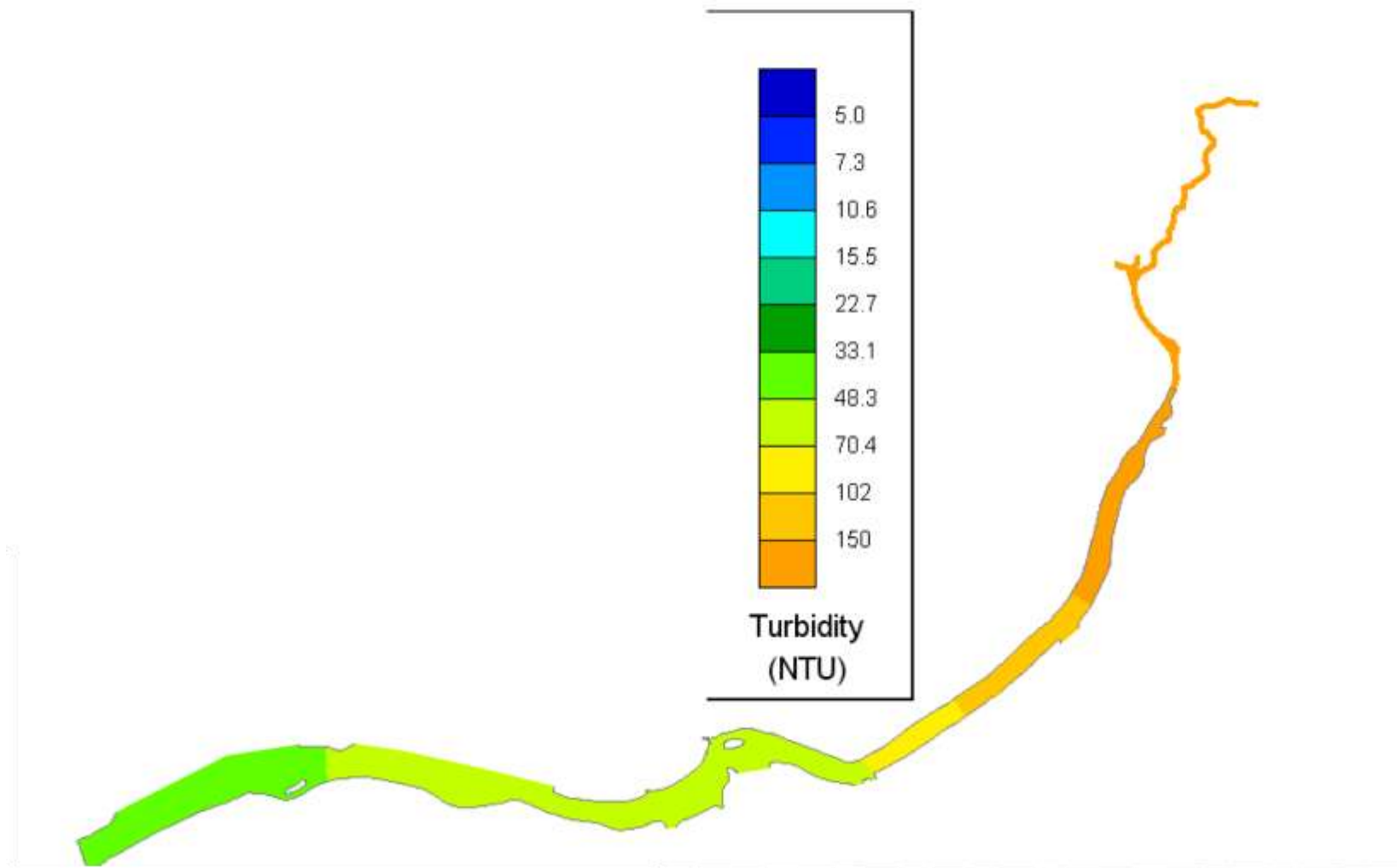


Inferring Spatial Structure  
from time series data  
by using the tidal currents

Turbidity Data

# Tidal Excursions of proposed sampling locations

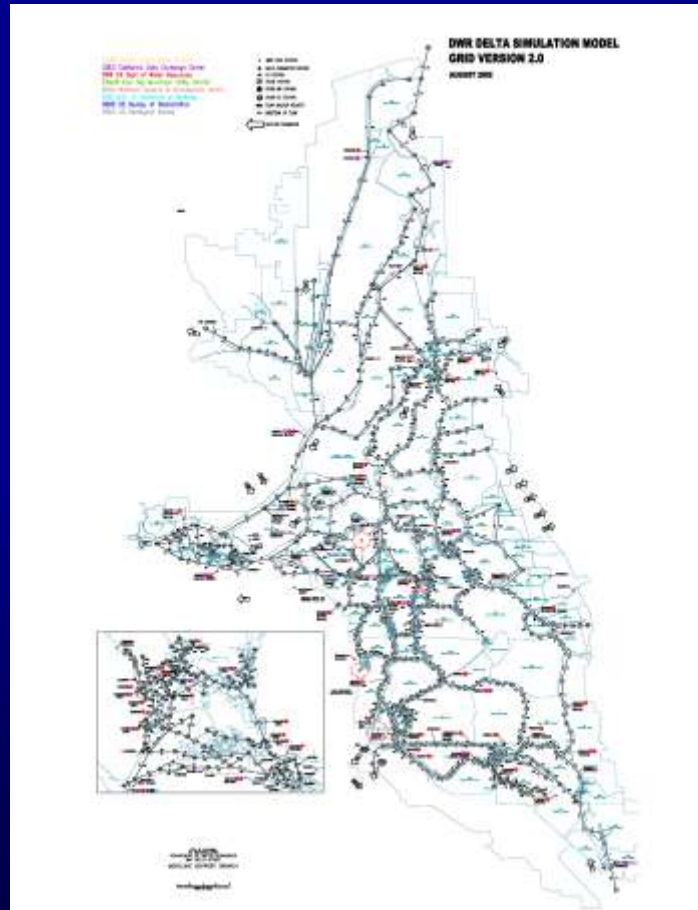






## Correlate tides with trawling data?

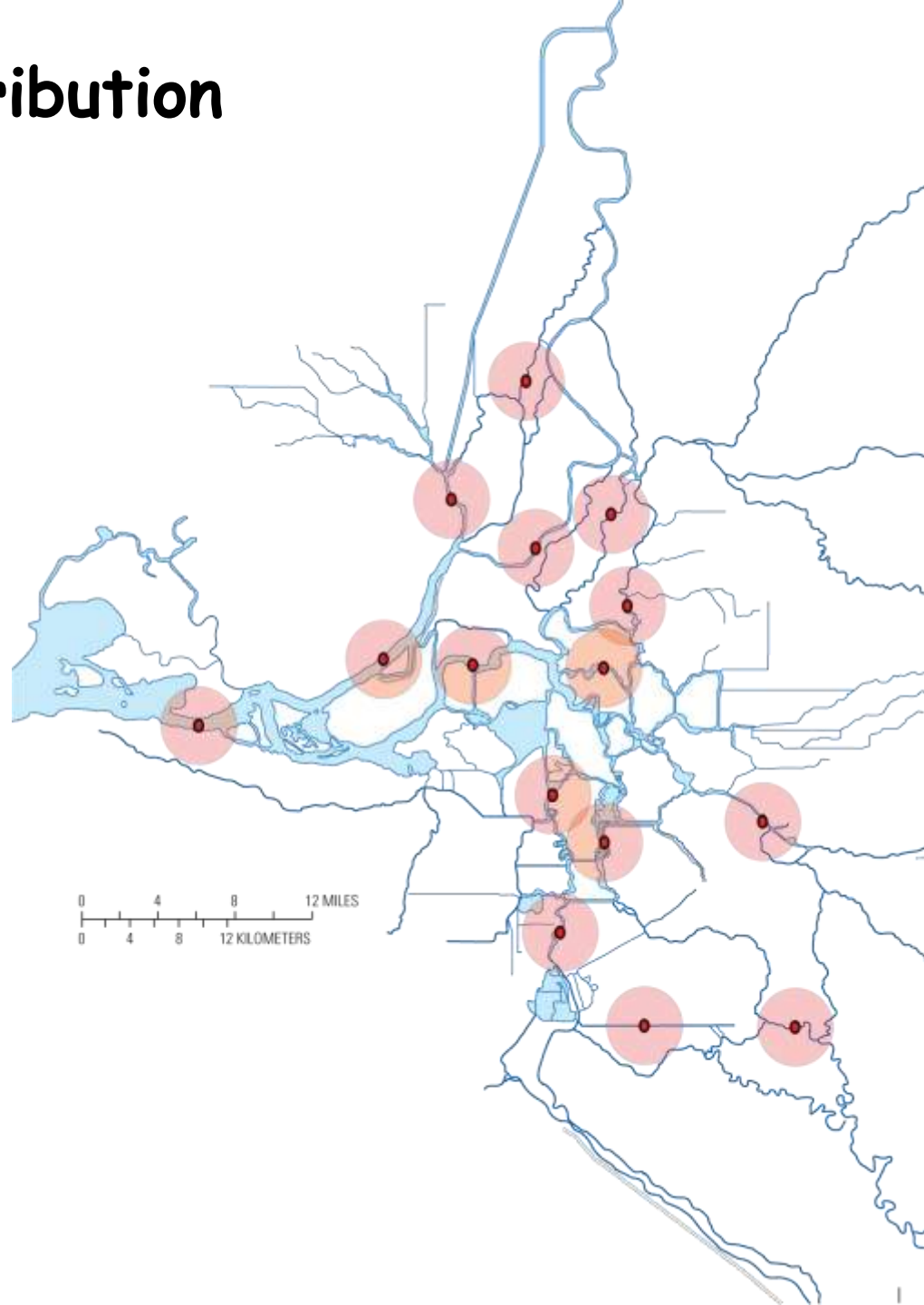
Plan: use historical DSM2 runs to generate estimates of Tidal conditions at the time of sample



## Tidal aliasing

**Sampling Irrespective of the tides can create  
Spurious Spatial Structure**

# Real Distribution

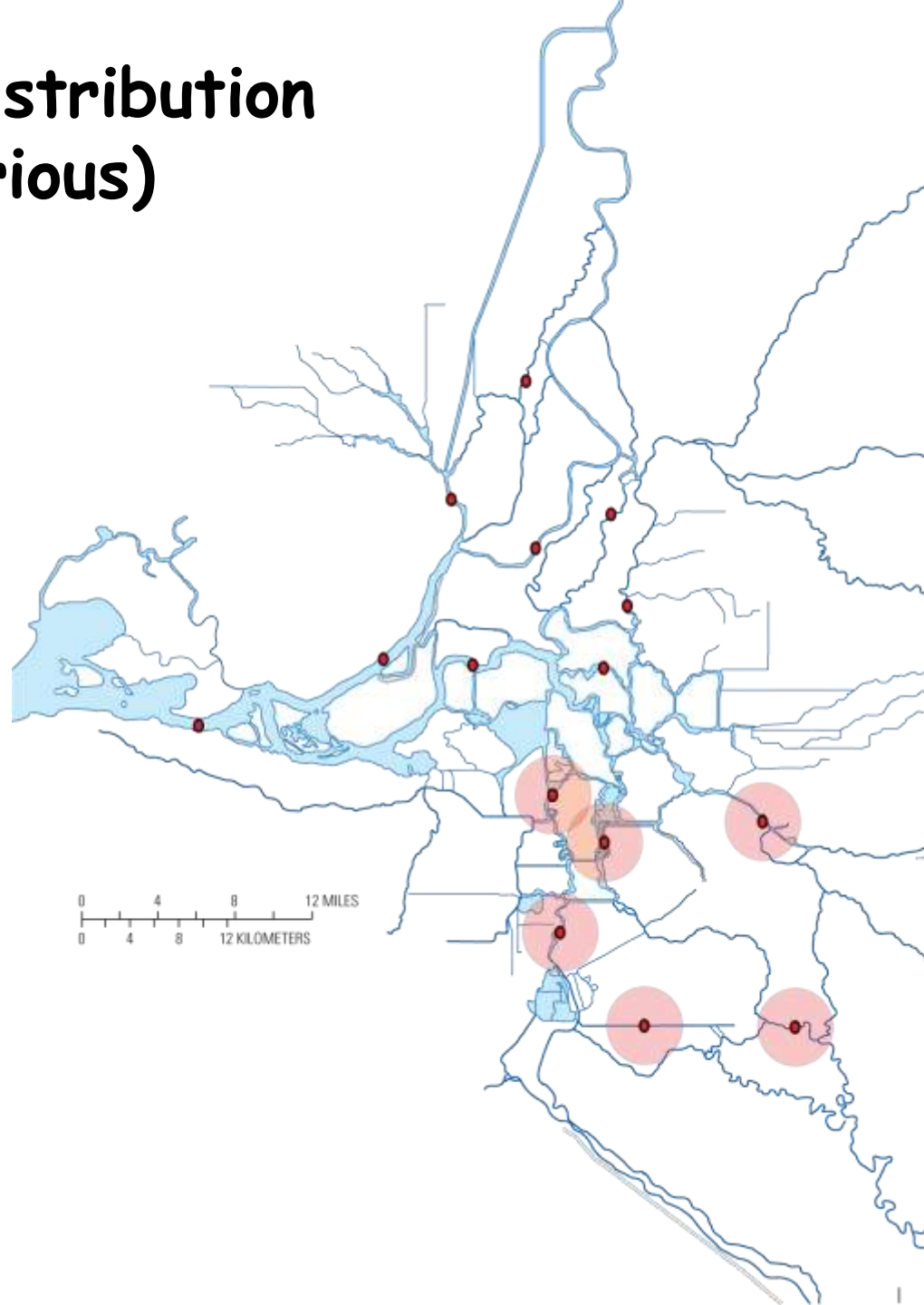




# Strategy

A map of the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding areas, showing the locations of sampling stations. The map is divided into two main regions: the upper bay (north) and the lower bay (south). The upper bay is labeled 'Ebb' and the lower bay is labeled 'Fld'. The map shows the main stem of the bay and several tributaries, including the Potomac River, Rappahannock River, and James River. Sampling stations are marked with red dots and labeled 'Ebb' or 'Fld'. A scale bar in the bottom left corner indicates distances in miles (0 to 12) and kilometers (0 to 12).

# Aliased Distribution (Spurious)



**Sample adjacent to flow stations  
At a particular phase of the tide**





Questions?

